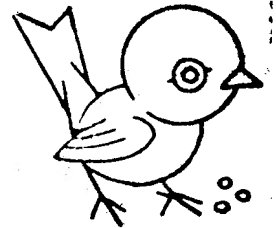


Impressum 12. B.

Klassiker der Gitarre

Studien- und Vortragsliteratur
aus dem 18. und 19. Jahrhundert



Band 4
(Oberstufe)
Herausgegeben von Ursula Peter

Classics of the Guitar

Studies and performance material
from the 18th and 19th centuries

Book 4
(Advanced stage)
Edited by Ursula Peter

Zeichenerklärungen / *Explanations of symbols*

Linke Hand / *Left hand*

- o = freie Saite / *open string*
- 1 = Zeigefinger / *index finger*
- 2 = Mittelfinger / *middle finger*
- 3 = Ringfinger / *ring finger*
- 4 = kleiner Finger / *little finger*
- / = Gleiten eines Fingers (Lagenwechsel) / *finger slide (change of position)*
- [oder / or 1[= Barrée (Quergriff) mit dem 1. Finger / *Barrée (transverse stopping) with the 1st finger*

- ① = e¹-Saite / *e¹string*
- ② = h-Saite / *b string*
- ③ = g-Saite / *g string*
- ④ = d-Saite / *d string*
- ⑤ = A-Saite / *A string*
- ⑥ = E-Saite / *E string*

Römische Zahlen bezeichnen die Lagen der linken Hand. / *Roman figures signify the position of the left hand.*

V. = Beibehalten einer Lage / *keeping one position*

⏏ = Bindebogen (Zeichen für Aufschlags- oder Abzugsbindung) / *slur*

 = Der zweite Ton wird durch Schleifen erreicht (nicht erneut anschlagen) / *The second tone is achieved by sliding*

Rechte Hand / *Right hand*

- p = Daumen (spanisch „pulgar“) / *thumb (Spanish “pulgar”)*
- i = Zeigefinger („indice“) / *index finger (“indice”)*
- m = Mittelfinger („medio“) / *middle finger (“medio”)*
- a = Ringfinger („anular“) / *ring finger (“anular”)*

() Alle in Klammern stehenden Noten und Zeichen sind Zusätze des Herausgebers. / *All notes and signes in bracet are additions of the editor.*

14 Estudios

(14 Etüden · 14 Studies)

1

Dionisio Aguado
aus: Metodo para Guitarra

3 2 2 1 3 2 4 3 2 1 1 0 4 2

1 0 3 1 4

3 2 4 3

3 1 3 1 3 1 4 1 0 4 3 (2) 1 0 2 1 0 2 4 3 2 0

3 1 1 0 4 3 4 2 2

3

2 1 2 1 2 1 4 3 4 3 1 0 4 3 (2) 0 0 3 1 3 1 4 2

f *min.* 1) *f* *min.* *f* *min.*

0 0 4 3

1) geringe Lautstärke / at low volume

Allegro vivo

*a media voz*¹⁾

f *p* (*più forte*)

a media voz

oder/or VII

DVfM 32068

Andante

6

3

Andante

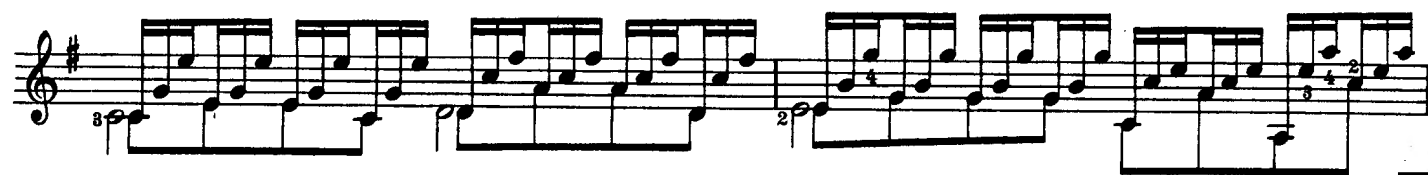
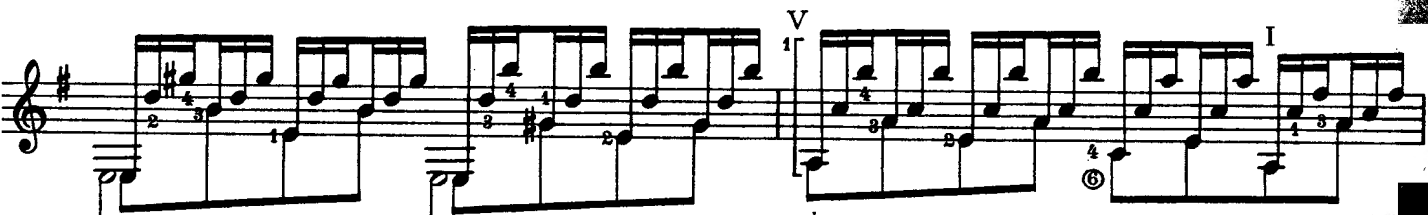
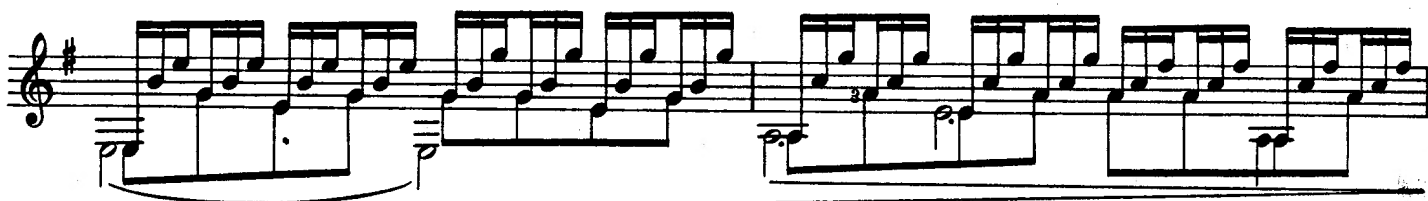
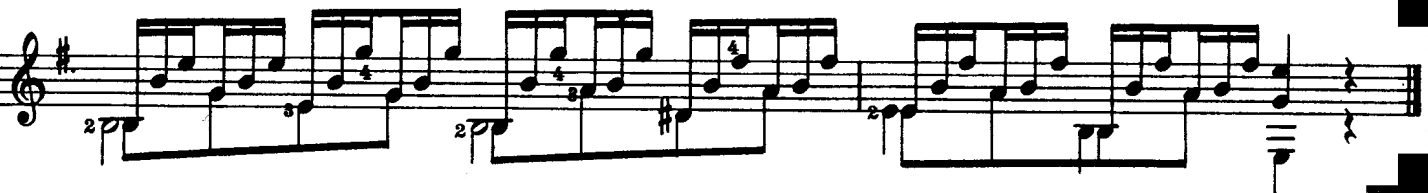
(f)

f

cresc.

decresc.

DVfM 32068

*cresc.**cresc.**decresc.*

Allegro

p

f

cresc.

V IV VII

IV VII V II

5

Allegro

i m a i m a m i a m i
 p

I
 i m a m i

III
 1 3 4 2 3 4 3 2

III II III
 3 4

V III
 1 3 4 2 3 4 2 1 2 4

V III
 1 3 4 2 3 4 2 1 2 4

VII V
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

III II III
 3 4

Allegro

1 3

p

2 1

V

II

f

V

f

V Barrée bis *

mf

mf

VIII bis *

f

* V

dim.

4

This page of musical notation contains ten staves of music, likely for a piano. The notation is written in a single system, with the staves connected by a brace on the left. The music features a variety of note values, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *f* (fortissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano) are used throughout. Roman numerals I, II, and III are placed above the staves to indicate different sections or movements. The piece begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4. The notation is complex, with many slurs and ties, suggesting a fast and technically demanding piece. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Allegro

1 2

2 8 1 4

2 1

f

p

f

p

f

2 8 1 4 3 0

2 3

1 4 3

8 4 1

4

3

1 2 3 4

2 8 ④ ③

② ①

V

4

1 2 3 ③ ④

2 3

8 2

mf

f

2 0 8 1 2 3

V

1 2 4 0 2 0 1 2 3

8 1 4 3

Andante

IV

f

p

a media voz¹⁾

IX

a media voz¹⁾

f

ff

auch/also

f

II

f

1) mit halber Stimme / sotto voce

Allegro

V ⁶

II ⁶

I ⁶

②

I ¹⁻¹

V

V

V VII Barrée IV

VII

X VIII

VII V

III V

I

I

I

I

I

f p a media voz

f p

f p

f p

f p

¹⁾ Bindung schleifen / slide

Allegro comodo

This musical score is for guitar, in the key of D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. It consists of ten measures. The tempo is marked 'Allegro comodo'. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, chords, and fingerings. Measure 1 starts with a forte 'f' dynamic and a bass line with a 3-finger chord. Measure 2 features a treble staff with a sixteenth-note triplet (labeled 'II' and '6') and a bass line with a 7-finger chord. Measure 3 has a treble staff with a 4-finger chord and a bass line with a 3-finger chord. Measure 4 includes a treble staff with a 2-finger chord and a bass line with a 3-finger chord. Measure 5 has a treble staff with a 4-finger chord and a bass line with a 3-finger chord. Measure 6 features a treble staff with a 4-finger chord and a bass line with a 3-finger chord. Measure 7 has a treble staff with a 4-finger chord and a bass line with a 3-finger chord. Measure 8 includes a treble staff with a 4-finger chord and a bass line with a 3-finger chord. Measure 9 has a treble staff with a 4-finger chord and a bass line with a 3-finger chord. Measure 10 ends with a treble staff with a 4-finger chord and a bass line with a 3-finger chord. The score also includes a section with a treble staff and a bass line with a 3-finger chord, and a section with a treble staff and a bass line with a 3-finger chord.

II IV V

VII 3 3 3

V

f p *f p*

IV II

(f) p *(f) p*

II

(f) p

oder/or IV

IV V IV VII II

(f) p 1) 1)

V VII V II

p

1) Bindung schleifen / slide

Allegro

This musical score is for guitar, page 11, in the tempo of Allegro. It consists of ten staves of music. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and fingerings. Dynamics like *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are indicated. Specific techniques are marked, including "V" (vibrato) and "V Barrée" (barred vibrato). Roman numerals (I, II, III, V, VII, VIII) are placed above certain measures, likely indicating fret positions or specific musical motifs. The piece concludes with a final measure on the tenth staff.

Allegro

This musical score is for guitar, page 11, marked 'Allegro'. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music is written in a single system. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingerings (indicated by numbers 1-4). Dynamics like *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are used throughout. A section labeled 'V Barrée' (barred V) is indicated by a dashed line above the fourth staff. The score is divided into sections labeled with Roman numerals: II, VII, I, III, V, VII, VIII, III, and I. The final staff ends with a double bar line and a fermata. The overall style is that of a classical guitar piece.

Allegro vivo

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro vivo'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. There are several measures with slurs and fingerings, and some measures with a 'V' marking. The notation is in a style typical of a guitar or piano score. The page number '12' is in the top left corner, and '19' is in the top right corner.

1) Schwingungsbindung / "vibrating slur"

Allegro

The musical score consists of seven systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is A major (three sharps) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score includes various guitar techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingerings. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and forte (*f*). The piece concludes with a final chord marked with a circled 6 and a forte dynamic.

Musical notation for a piano piece, featuring eight staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various dynamics (p, f, ff, cresc., dim.), articulations (accents, slurs), and fingerings.

Dynamics and markings include: *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, *ff*, *dolce*, *dim.*, and *IX*.

The piece concludes with a section marked *IX* and a final chord.

This page of musical notation is for a piece in A major, featuring a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'dolce'. The piece is in 4/4 time and consists of 11 measures. The vocal line is written in a soprano clef, and the piano accompaniment is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'dolce'. The piece is in 4/4 time and consists of 11 measures.

7

f

a media voz

f

dolce

Musical notation for guitar, featuring various techniques and dynamics. The notation includes natural harmonics (indicated by triangles), fret numbers, and fingering. Dynamics such as *f*, *p*, and *ff* are used. A section marked **VIII** begins on the fifth staff. The word *dolce* appears on the seventh staff.

Pièce de Société

Fernando Sor
op. 33, Nr. 1

Moderato cantabile

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 2/4. The tempo/mood is indicated as 'Moderato cantabile'. The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The second staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic values. The third staff introduces a repeat sign and includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The fourth staff continues the melody with various note values and rests. The fifth staff features a 'V' marking above the first measure and a 'II' marking above the fourth measure. The sixth staff includes a '4' marking above the first measure and a '5' marking below the fifth measure. The seventh staff includes a '1' marking above the first measure and a '3' marking below the fifth measure. The eighth staff includes a '1' marking above the first measure and a '3' marking below the fifth measure. The score concludes with a repeat sign and two endings. The first ending leads back to the beginning of the piece, and the second ending leads to the final cadence.

This page contains seven staves of musical notation for guitar, written in G major (one sharp, F#). The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques and fingerings:

- Staff 1:** Features a triplet of eighth notes (3) and a slur over a group of notes (4). Fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 2:** Includes a triplet of eighth notes (3) and a slur over a group of notes (4). Fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 3:** Shows a triplet of eighth notes (3) and a slur over a group of notes (4). Fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 4:** Contains a triplet of eighth notes (3) and a slur over a group of notes (4). Fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 5:** Includes a triplet of eighth notes (3) and a slur over a group of notes (4). Fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 6:** Shows a triplet of eighth notes (3) and a slur over a group of notes (4). Fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 7:** Contains a triplet of eighth notes (3) and a slur over a group of notes (4). Fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.

This page contains seven staves of musical notation for guitar, written in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as natural harmonics (indicated by 'n'), fret numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12), and fingering numbers (1-4). The music consists of a series of chords and melodic lines, with some staves showing complex rhythmic patterns and trills.

Allegretto

The musical score is written for guitar in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of seven staves of music. The first six staves contain a continuous melodic line with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The seventh staff contains a series of chords and single notes, with some notes marked with a circled number 6. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'.

¹⁾ Flageolett: Notenkopf bezeichnet Saite, Ziffer den Bund / harmonics: head signifies the string, numeral signifies the fret

The musical score consists of seven staves of music, primarily in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The music features a mix of single notes, chords, and arpeggiated patterns. Specific techniques are indicated, such as "harm." (harmonics) on the fifth staff and "v" (vibrato) on the seventh staff. The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple beamed notes or rests.

This image displays a page of musical notation for guitar, consisting of six systems of music. Each system typically includes a treble staff and a bass staff, with notes, rests, and various musical symbols. The notation is written in a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets, slurs, and fingerings, as well as specific guitar techniques like arpeggios and slides. The notation is presented in a clear, professional layout, suitable for a printed score.

The musical score consists of seven staves of music, all in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques:

- Staff 1:** Features a series of eighth-note patterns in the upper register, with a final measure containing a natural sign and a sharp sign.
- Staff 2:** Continues the eighth-note patterns, ending with a measure containing a sharp sign and a natural sign.
- Staff 3:** Includes a measure with a circled '2' and a '2' below it, and another measure with a circled '4' and a '4' below it. A Roman numeral 'VII' is placed above a measure.
- Staff 4:** Features a measure with a circled '4' and a '4' below it, and another measure with a circled '4' and a '4' below it. A Roman numeral 'VII' is placed above a measure.
- Staff 5:** Includes a measure with a circled '7' and a '7' below it, and another measure with a circled '2' and a '2' below it.
- Staff 6:** Features a measure with a circled '3' and a '3' below it, and another measure with a circled '4' and a '4' below it.
- Staff 7:** Continues the eighth-note patterns, ending with a measure containing a sharp sign and a natural sign.

p a i m a m a m a m a m
 a p m i a m
 a p m i a p m
 V
 harm. harm.
 p

Introduction et Variations

Fernando Sor
op. 30

Introduction

Lento

¹⁾ original

Thème

Allegretto

Musical score for "Thème" in G major, 2/4 time, Allegretto. The score consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line with various rhythmic values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff introduces some triplet markings (e.g., "3" over a group of notes). The fourth staff features a "4" over a group of notes and a "1" under a note. The fifth staff has a "4" over a group of notes and a "1" under a note. The sixth staff includes a "VII" marking above a measure and a "1" under a note. The seventh staff concludes the piece with a final cadence. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, naturals) and dynamic markings (e.g., "f" for forte).

Var. I

VII
 II
 VII
 ①
 ②
 ③
 ④
 ⑤
 ⑥
 1.
 2.

Var. II

Var. II

The musical score for Var. II consists of six staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes treble clefs, various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings (numbers 1-5). There are several measures with triplets and slurs. The second and third staves are marked with 'VII' above them. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Var. III

Var. III

The musical score for Var. III consists of a single staff of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Lento' above the first measure. The notation includes a treble clef, various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings (numbers 1-5). There are several measures with triplets and slurs. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

The musical score is written for a piano in G major (one sharp). It consists of seven staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures, time signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The music is written in a single system across seven staves.

Var. IV

Tempo I (Allegretto) VII

1) XII^{harm.}

XII^{harm.}

2) V^{harm.}

XII^{harm.}

XII^{harm.}

XII^{harm.}

Lento

1) Flageolett auf dem 12. Bund / harmonics on the 12th fret

2) Flageolett auf 5. Bund der Saite ② / harmonics on the 5th fret of string ②

The musical score on page 39 consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. There are several 'VII' markings above the staves, likely indicating seventh chords. Fingering numbers (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs) are present throughout. The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century piano literature.

¹⁾ Von hier ab vom Herausgeber ergänzt (im Original schließt sich ein in seiner Bedeutung nicht sehr ergiebiges Allegro an) / from here completed by the editor (in the original a not so important allegro is written down here)

24 Etudes pour la Guitare

1

Mauro Giuliani
op. 48

Vivace

mf

sfz

f

ff

Moderato

Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Debussy, featuring a piano solo in 4/4 time. The score consists of eight staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes various musical markings such as *cresc.*, *f*, and *dim. poco a poco*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingerings (1-5). The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.

Prestissimo

musical score for a piano piece, marked **Prestissimo**. The score consists of eight staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The music features rapid sixteenth-note passages, often with grace notes, and includes various dynamic markings such as *sf*, *mf*, *f*, and *ff*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout the piece.

4

Moderato

i m
 f
 (8) 2 4
 1
 2 2 2 4 3 4 2 4 2 4
 3 1 4 3 1 3 3 0
 1 2 4 2 1 0
 0 2 4

Allegro 6

③ ② 2 4 0 ③ ② 1 4 0 ③ ② 1 4 0 ③ ② 1 4 0

③ ② 2 4 0 ③ ② 1 4 0 ③ ② 1 4 0 ③ ② 1 4 0

③ ② 2 4 0 ③ ② 4 2 0 ③ ② 4 2 0 ③ ② 4 2 0

③ ② 1 2 0 ② 4 4 ③ ② 1 2 0 ② 4 4 ③ ② 1 2 0 ② 4 4

③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0

③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0

③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0

③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0

③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0

③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0 ③ ② 1 2 0

VIII

[illegible]

Maestoso

Musical score for a piece titled "Maestoso". The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets, sextuplets, and various rests. Dynamics include fortissimo (*f*), mezzo-forte (*mf*), and sforzando (*sfz*). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

The score is divided into measures by bar lines. The first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second measure is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth measure is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventh measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The tenth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eleventh measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The twelfth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The thirteenth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourteenth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifteenth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixteenth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventeenth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighteenth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The nineteenth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The twentieth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The twenty-first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The twenty-second measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The twenty-third measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The twenty-fourth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The twenty-fifth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The twenty-sixth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The twenty-seventh measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The twenty-eighth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The twenty-ninth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The thirtieth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The thirty-first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The thirty-second measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The thirty-third measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The thirty-fourth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The thirty-fifth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The thirty-sixth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The thirty-seventh measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The thirty-eighth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The thirty-ninth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fortieth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The forty-first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The forty-second measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The forty-third measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The forty-fourth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The forty-fifth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The forty-sixth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The forty-seventh measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The forty-eighth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The forty-ninth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fiftieth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifty-first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifty-second measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifty-third measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifty-fourth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifty-fifth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifty-sixth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifty-seventh measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifty-eighth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifty-ninth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixtieth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixty-first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixty-second measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixty-third measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixty-fourth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixty-fifth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixty-sixth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixty-seventh measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixty-eighth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixty-ninth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventieth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventy-first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventy-second measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventy-third measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventy-fourth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventy-fifth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventy-sixth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventy-seventh measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventy-eighth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventy-ninth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eightieth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighty-first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighty-second measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighty-third measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighty-fourth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighty-fifth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighty-sixth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighty-seventh measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighty-eighth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighty-ninth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninetieth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninety-first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninety-second measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninety-third measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninety-fourth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninety-fifth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninety-sixth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninety-seventh measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninety-eighth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninety-ninth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The hundredth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Allegro

Musical score for a piece in 2/4 time, marked **Allegro**. The score consists of ten staves of music, primarily featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notation includes various dynamic markings such as *sfz*, *p*, and *m*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Some staves have slurs and ties. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Vivace con brio

VI

ff

III

mf

f

This section of the musical score is for a piece titled "Vivace con brio". It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The second staff continues the melody, also with eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The section concludes with a double bar line.

Più presto

VI

mf

p i m a p a m i

This section of the musical score is for a piece titled "Più presto". It consists of seven staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The subsequent staves continue the melody, also with eighth and sixteenth notes, and include a mezzo-forte (*mf*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The section concludes with a double bar line.

Allegro maestoso

The musical score is written for guitar in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a 7/8 time signature. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and complex fingerings, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. Fingering numbers (0-4) are placed above the notes. A sequence of chords is labeled with Roman numerals: VII, III, I, IV, II, and I. The text 'p i m a p i m a p i m a p i m a' is written above the notes in the fifth staff. The score concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

1) eventuell auf ② | eventually on ②

Allegretto

This musical score is for a piece titled "Allegretto". It is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score consists of nine staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The music is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note patterns, often grouped with slurs and fingerings. The piece concludes with a final chord in the ninth staff, marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

6 6 6 6 4 4

mf

2 3 0 2 1 0 2 1 0

2 1 0 4 4 2 1 4 3

4 3 4 2 4

2 3 4 2 4 4

4 4 4 3

4 3 2 4 3

2 4 3

1 2 2

1 2 2

3 4

Maestoso

13

Maestoso

mf

sf

I

III

VII

VIII

p i m a p i m a

[illegible]

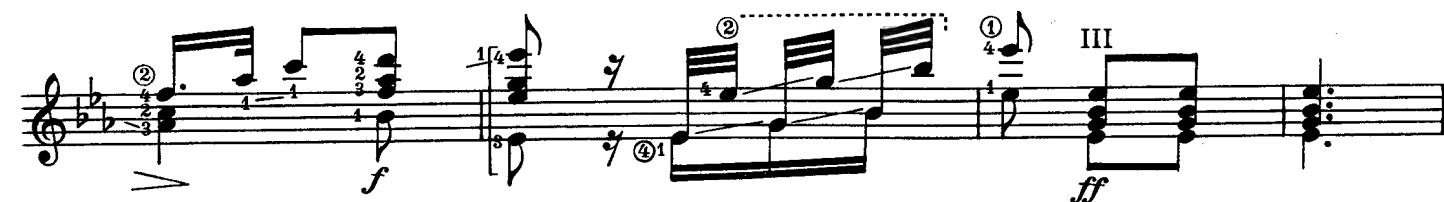
Andantino

Musical score for a piece in Andantino tempo. The score is written on a single treble clef staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked "Andantino". The score is divided into systems, with some measures marked with Roman numerals (I, VI, III) and fingerings. Dynamics include *mf*, *sfz*, *f*, *p*, *dolce*, and *sfz*. There are also accents and slurs. The piece ends with a final cadence marked *sfz*.

1) Barree „lüften“ / “lift” the barrée

III

Barrée



Allegro maestoso

DVfM 32068

IX

sfz

IX

II

f

I 3 2 4 IV 3 2 4 VII 3 2 4 X 3 2 4

② 1 3 0 1 3 1 3 0

③ 1 3

sfz *sfz* *sfz* *sfz*

IX

f

Andantino

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of ten staves. The tempo is marked 'Andantino'. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/8. The score includes various musical notations such as treble clef, key signature, time signature, and dynamic markings including *sfz*, *sfz dolce*, *p*, and *f*. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) are placed above the notes. Some staves have a '7' indicating a barre. The score concludes with a fermata and a final *sfz* marking.

This page of musical notation for guitar consists of eight staves. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-4 above notes.

The first staff begins with a *sfz* (sforzando) marking and a *p* (piano) marking. The second staff includes a *sfz* marking and a *p* marking. The third staff includes a *sfz* marking and a *p* marking. The fourth staff includes a *sfz* marking and a *f* (forte) marking. The fifth staff includes a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking. The sixth staff includes a *sfz* marking. The seventh staff includes a *sfz* marking. The eighth staff includes a *f* marking and a *ff* (fortissimo) marking.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-4 above notes.

Con brio

This musical score is for guitar, spanning measures 18 to 35. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked 'Con brio'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, triplets, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 and 0 (open string). Measure numbers I, II, VII, IX, and 4 are placed above the staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata in measure 35.

Measure 18: *sf* (fortissimo), measure 19: *f* (forte), measure 20: *sf* (fortissimo), measure 21: *f* (forte), measure 22: *sf* (fortissimo), measure 23: *f* (forte), measure 24: *sf* (fortissimo), measure 25: *f* (forte), measure 26: *sf* (fortissimo), measure 27: *f* (forte), measure 28: *sf* (fortissimo), measure 29: *f* (forte), measure 30: *sf* (fortissimo), measure 31: *f* (forte), measure 32: *sf* (fortissimo), measure 33: *f* (forte), measure 34: *sf* (fortissimo), measure 35: *ff* (fortissimo).

Allegro

Musical score for a piece in 4/4 time, marked **Allegro**. The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (**f**) dynamic and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and slurs. The lyrics "p i m a p i m a i" are written below the first staff. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff features a series of slurs and a forte (**f**) dynamic. The fourth staff includes a section marked **sfz** (sforzando) and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). The fifth staff continues the melodic line. The sixth staff features a section marked **sfz** and a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The seventh staff includes a section marked **sfz** and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). The eighth staff concludes the piece with a fortissimo (**ff**) dynamic.

Grazioso

This musical score is for a piece titled "Grazioso". It is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked "Grazioso". The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. The second staff continues the melody with various fingering and phrasing marks. The third staff is marked with a dotted line above it and a "VII" section marker, starting with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth staff also has a dotted line above it and a "VII" section marker, ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth staff continues the melody. The sixth staff has a dotted line above it and a "VII" section marker, starting with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The seventh staff has a dotted line above it and a "VII" section marker, starting with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The eighth staff has a dotted line above it and a "I" section marker, ending with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score is filled with intricate fingering numbers (1-4) and phrasing slurs throughout.

Tempo di Polonaise

mf

f

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

ff

V

VII

IX

X

I

IV

VII

X

VII

IV

IX

mf

V

ff

Allegro maestoso

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of seven staves. The key signature is A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked "Allegro maestoso".

- Staff 1:** Features a series of chords and melodic lines. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 0 are visible.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. Dynamics include *sf*. Fingering numbers 0, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 2 are visible.
- Staff 3:** Includes a circled "2" above a measure. Dynamics include *sf*. Fingering numbers 3, 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 1 are visible.
- Staff 4:** Features a circled "1" above a measure. Dynamics include *sf*. Fingering numbers 4, 2, 0, 2, 1, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 4, and 2 are visible.
- Staff 5:** Includes a dashed line spanning measures with Roman numerals II, IV, and VI above it. Dynamics include *sf*. Fingering numbers 4, 2, 0, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 2 are visible.
- Staff 6:** Includes a circled "1" above a measure. Dynamics include *sf*. Fingering numbers 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 2 are visible.
- Staff 7:** Starts with the marking *dolce* (dolce). Dynamics include *sf*. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 4, 2, 3, 4, 4, and 2 are visible.

Musical notation for guitar, featuring seven staves of music. The key signature is E major (four sharps). The notation includes various fret numbers (0-4), fingerings (1-4), and dynamic markings (*mf*, *sfz*, *ff*). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord marked *ff*.

Staff 1: *mf*

Staff 2:

Staff 3: *sfz*

Staff 4:

Staff 5:

Staff 6:

Staff 7: IX, I, *ff*

Allegro con moto

The musical score is written for guitar in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro con moto'. The first staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings indicated above the notes: i 4, m 2, i 4, p 3, i 4, p 2, i 2, p 3, i 3, p 3, m. The first two measures of the first staff are marked with a forte dynamic (*sfz*). The second staff begins with a mezzo-forte dynamic (*mf*) and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings indicated above the notes: 3, 2, 1, 4, 0, 4, 3, 2, 0. The third staff begins with a forte dynamic (*sfz*) and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings indicated above the notes: 1, 2, 1, 2. The fourth staff begins with a mezzo-forte dynamic (*mf*) and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings indicated above the notes: 2, 1, 1, 0, 3, 2, 2. The fifth staff begins with a forte dynamic (*sfz*) and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings indicated above the notes: 2, 1, 1, 0, 3, 2, 2. The sixth staff begins with a mezzo-forte dynamic (*mf*) and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings indicated above the notes: 2, 1, 1, 0, 3, 2, 2. The seventh staff begins with a forte dynamic (*sfz*) and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings indicated above the notes: 2, 1, 1, 0, 3, 2, 2.

Musical score for guitar, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various fingerings, dynamics, and articulations. Roman numerals (II, VII, III, V, IV) indicate chord changes.

Dynamics and articulations include: *mf*, *f*, *sfz*, *p cresc. poco a poco*, and *ff*.

Roman numerals indicating chord changes: II, VII, III, V, IV.

Allegro

Musical score for guitar, page 24, featuring six systems of music in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked *Allegro*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *f*, *sfz*, and *mf*. Fingering numbers (1-3) are provided for many notes. The bottom system includes a note marked *f col dito pollice 1)*.

¹⁾ auch mit Daumenaufsatz spielen / also with thumb-position

This page of musical notation is for guitar, written in D major (two sharps). It consists of seven staves of music. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingering numbers. Dynamics like *mf*, *f*, *sfz*, and *ff* are indicated throughout. The piece concludes with Roman numerals IX and V.

Staff 1: *mf* (mezzo-forte). Features a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes.

Staff 2: *f* (forte). Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes.

Staff 3: *sfz* (sforzando). Features a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes.

Staff 4: *sfz* (sforzando). Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes.

Staff 5: *sfz* (sforzando). Features a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes.

Staff 6: *sfz* (sforzando). Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes.

Staff 7: *ff* (fortissimo). Features a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. The piece concludes with Roman numerals IX and V.

Grande Ouverture

Mauro Giuliani
op. 61

Andante sostenuto

V

f *sf* *p* *sf*

p *cresc.*

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

f *p*

f *p*

ritard.

Allegro maestoso

p *mf* *mf*

mf

This page of musical notation, numbered 71, contains eight staves of music in G major (one sharp). The notation is complex, featuring various musical symbols and dynamic markings.

- Staff 1:** Features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 4/4. It includes a melodic line with a 4-measure rest and a bass line with a 3-measure rest. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development with a 4-measure rest in the treble and a 3-measure rest in the bass. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*.
- Staff 3:** Shows a melodic line with a 4-measure rest and a bass line with a 3-measure rest. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*.
- Staff 4:** Features a melodic line with a 4-measure rest and a bass line with a 3-measure rest. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*.
- Staff 5:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development with a 4-measure rest in the treble and a 3-measure rest in the bass. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*.
- Staff 6:** Shows a melodic line with a 4-measure rest and a bass line with a 3-measure rest. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*.
- Staff 7:** Features a melodic line with a 4-measure rest and a bass line with a 3-measure rest. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*.
- Staff 8:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development with a 4-measure rest in the treble and a 3-measure rest in the bass. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*.

This page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of two staves. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

The first system shows a melodic line in the upper staff and a supporting line in the lower staff. The second system continues the melodic development. The third system introduces a new melodic phrase. The fourth system features a melodic line with a *dolce* marking in the lower staff. The fifth system continues the melodic line with a *dolce* marking in the lower staff. The sixth system concludes the page with a final melodic phrase.

Key markings and dynamics include *sff* (sforzando), *p* (piano), and *dolce* (sweet). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. Some notes are marked with a circled 4, indicating a fourth finger. The notation also includes various rests and slurs.

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring ten staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various fingerings, dynamics, and articulation marks.

Dynamics and markings:

- pp* (pianissimo) at the beginning.
- cresc. poco a poco* (crescendo poco a poco) in the first staff.
- f* (forte) in the third staff.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the fourth staff.
- pp* (pianissimo) in the fifth staff.
- cresc. poco a poco* (crescendo poco a poco) in the sixth staff.
- f* (forte) in the seventh staff.
- mf* (mezzo-forte) at the end of the tenth staff.

The score consists of ten staves of music, primarily using eighth and sixteenth notes, with various rests and articulation marks. The notation is written in a standard musical score format with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Musical notation for a piano piece, featuring eight staves of music. The notation includes various dynamic markings (f, mf, p, pp, ppp, sf), articulation marks (accents, slurs), and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The music consists of a single melodic line with a complex, flowing pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

1) 1. Finger erfaßt im schrägen Barrée a und f¹ / 1st finger in oblique barrée of a and f¹

f *p* *ff* *sf* *mf*

The musical score is written for guitar in G major (one sharp). It consists of eight staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*, *sf*, *f*, and *mf*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4, and some measures include circled numbers 3, 4, and 5. The music is written in a single system across eight staves.

This page of musical notation contains ten staves of music, likely for a piano. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *sf*, *f*, *ff*, *p*, and *dolce*. The staves are numbered 1 through 10. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The dynamics range from *sf* (sforzando) to *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano), with a *dolce* (dolce) marking on staff 7. The notation is written in a standard musical staff with a treble clef.

pp

cresc. poco a poco

f

sf

ff

pp *cresc.*

f

sf *sf*

ff
 mf
 mf
 p
 ppp
 pp
 cresc. poco a poco
 IX
 a p i a m p i m a p i m a
 mf
 mf

This page of musical notation is for guitar, written in D major (two sharps). It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The second staff includes a triplet of eighth notes and a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo). The third staff features a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The fourth staff includes a dynamic marking of *pp*. The fifth staff includes a dynamic marking of *f*. The sixth staff includes a dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) and *f*. The seventh staff includes a dynamic marking of *sf*. The eighth staff includes a dynamic marking of *fff* (fortississimo). The notation includes various fingerings, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, and 0 (open string). The music concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

Drei Präludien

(Three Preludes)

1

Mauro Giuliani
op. 83, Nr. 1-3

Allegro con brio

mf

III

II

I

VII

V

V

II

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various fret numbers, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The staves are organized as follows:

- Staff 1:** First system, measures 1-4.
- Staff 2:** Second system, measures 5-8, marked with a Roman numeral **II** above the first measure.
- Staff 3:** Third system, measures 9-12.
- Staff 4:** Fourth system, measures 13-16.
- Staff 5:** Fifth system, measures 17-20.
- Staff 6:** Sixth system, measures 21-24, marked with a Roman numeral **VIII** above the first measure.
- Staff 7:** Seventh system, measures 25-28, marked with Roman numerals **IV** and **II** above the first and fifth measures respectively.
- Staff 8:** Eighth system, measures 29-32, marked with a Roman numeral **II** above the first measure.
- Staff 9:** Ninth system, measures 33-36.

The notation includes various fret numbers (e.g., 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8), accidentals (sharps, naturals), and dynamic markings such as **f** (forte) and **fz** (forzando). The music is written in a style typical of classical guitar repertoire.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various fret numbers, fingerings, and dynamic markings. The staves are organized as follows:

- Staff 1: First system, measures 1-4.
- Staff 2: Second system, measures 5-8.
- Staff 3: Third system, measures 9-12.
- Staff 4: Fourth system, measures 13-16.
- Staff 5: Fifth system, measures 17-20. Includes dynamic markings **II**, **V**, and **VIII**.
- Staff 6: Sixth system, measures 21-24. Includes dynamic markings **X** and **IX**.
- Staff 7: Seventh system, measures 25-28. Includes dynamic markings **V**, **II**, and **III Barrée**.
- Staff 8: Eighth system, measures 29-32.
- Staff 9: Ninth system, measures 33-36.
- Staff 10: Tenth system, measures 37-40, ending with a double bar line.

2

Vivace

i m a w i a i m a w i



The musical score consists of eight staves of music, each containing eighth-note patterns. The notation includes various fingerings and fret numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8) indicated below the notes. Roman numerals (I, III, V, VII) are placed above certain staves to indicate chord positions. The notation is written in a style typical of guitar sheet music, with a focus on the fretboard and string patterns.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar. The notation is written in treble clef and includes various chords, scales, and fingerings. Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV, V) are placed above certain staves to indicate chord positions. Fingering numbers (1-4) are written below notes. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature.

The staves are arranged in a single system. The notation includes various chords, scales, and fingerings. Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV, V) are placed above certain staves to indicate chord positions. Fingering numbers (1-4) are written below notes. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The notation is written on a single melodic line using a treble clef. The music features a variety of rhythmic values, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. Fret numbers are indicated below the notes, and accidentals (sharps and flats) are used to specify pitch. Dynamic markings such as 'V' (forte) and 'III' (crescendo) are present. The page is numbered 87 in the top right corner.

1) schrâges Barrée / oblique barrée

3

Allegro maestoso

i m a m i m a m i m a
 (m i m i m i)

m p i p m p i p m p i m a p i p

i m a m i m a

V Barrée

i m a m i m a m i m a
 (m i m i m i)

i m a m i m a

2# 3 1 3 4 2 1 4 # 3 1 2

2 1 2# 4 4

2# 1 4 8 6

V Barrée

1 2# 3 4 4 1# 8 2 4 2# 3 2 4

1# 8 2 4 1# 8 2 4 1# 1 0

2 8 2 4 2 8 2 4 2 8 2 4

2# 8 4 1 8 4 2 8 4

i m a i m a m i m a m
 (i m i m i m)

i m a m i m a
 (m i)

VII

IV

I

V

III

III

VIII

III

f

Scherzo

Mauro Giuliani
op. 101, Nr. 4

Allegro vivace, giocoso

p
f
sf
p
p
f
mf
dolce
p

This section contains the first 18 measures of the piece. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music is written for a single melodic line with a piano accompaniment of chords.

- Measures 1-3: Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Accompaniment consists of chords. Dynamic: *sf*.
- Measures 4-6: Similar melodic and harmonic pattern. Dynamic: *sf*.
- Measures 7-9: Melodic line continues. Dynamic: *sf*.
- Measures 10-12: Melodic line with some rests. Dynamic: *sf*.
- Measures 13-15: Melodic line with eighth notes. Dynamic: *sf*.
- Measures 16-18: Melodic line with eighth notes. Dynamic: *sf*.

Trio

The Trio section begins at measure 19. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#). The music features a more active melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes.

- Measures 19-21: Melodic line with triplets. Dynamic: *f*.
- Measures 22-24: Melodic line with eighth notes. Dynamic: *p*.

The section concludes with measures 25-28, which return to a more active melodic line with eighth notes. Dynamic: *mf*.

a m i m ② ③ I
 p. f p. f
 f sf
 mf f
 dim. poco a poco
 ff
 sf p sf
 sf
 ② ① ④
 d. c. al fine

Vier Präludien

(Four Preludes)

1

Mosso

Emilia Giuliani - Giulelmi

op. 46, Nr. 2

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Mosso'. The score consists of eight staves. The first staff contains the initial melody with fingerings (2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2, 0, 1, 4, 2, 0, 3, 1, 2, 0, 2). The second staff introduces a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking 'sf'. The third staff continues the melody with a dynamic marking 'sf'. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking 'sf'. The fifth staff has a dynamic marking 'sf'. The sixth staff has a dynamic marking 'sf'. The seventh staff has a dynamic marking 'sf'. The eighth staff has a dynamic marking 'sf'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

This musical score is for the 'The Swan' movement from the Suite for Piano, Op. 70, by Camille Saint-Saëns. It is a single-melody piece for the right hand, written in G major and 4/4 time. The score consists of 10 staves of music. The melody is characterized by its graceful, flowing lines, often featuring triplets and slurs. The dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (sf), with a crescendo leading to a final, sustained chord marked with a 'V' (crescendo) and a fermata. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

Presto

op. 46, Nr. 3

i a m i a m i a m i a m
 m i m i a
 i a m i a m p m i p m i
 i m a p i a
 VI bis*
 p

1) Barrée „lüften“ / „lift“ the barrée

[illegible]

Moderato

op. 46, Nr. 4

p i m i m i m a m i m

p i a m i m i m a m i m p i a m

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as natural harmonics (0), fret numbers (1, 2, 3, 4), and slurs. The lyrics are written below the staves:

Staff 3: p i m i
 Staff 5: i m a m i m a m
 Staff 6: i m a m i m a m

6 6 6 6

6 6 6 6

6 6 6 6

6 6 6 6

6 6 6 6

6 6 6 6

6 6 6 6

This page of musical notation is for a guitar piece in G major, indicated by one sharp (F#) on the treble clef. The music is written across six staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 1/4 note G. The second staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 1/4 note G. The third staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 1/4 note G. The fourth staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 1/4 note G. The fifth staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 1/4 note G. The sixth staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 1/4 note G. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

¹⁾ auch Barrée / also Barrée

Moderato

op. 46, Nr. 5

III V IX VI

III

VIII I

I V

V VIII V

II III I X

The musical score consists of seven staves of music, each containing a sequence of notes and chords. Roman numerals I through X are placed above specific measures to indicate fret positions. The notation includes various chords, scales, and fingerings. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff.

Staff 1: II, X, IX

Staff 2: VIII

Staff 3: II, X, III

Staff 4: III

Staff 5: VII, IV, I

Staff 6: IV

Staff 7: III, VII, IV

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of seven staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various guitar-specific markings such as fret numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 0), accidentals (sharps, flats), and dynamic markings (dim.). The music is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and others being single notes or rests. The staves are connected by a single line, indicating a continuous piece of music.

Staff 1: I

Staff 2: IX VI III

Staff 3: IX VI III

Staff 4: IX VI

Staff 5: III

Staff 6: *dim.*

Staff 7: Final measure with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Präludium¹⁾

Allegro molto

Anton Diabelli
op. 103, Nr. 6

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. It features a series of triplets of sixteenth notes, starting with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The second staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note patterns, with some triplets and a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic appearing later. The third staff shows a change in the melodic line with more varied intervals and a *ff* dynamic. The fourth staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note runs. The fifth staff features a series of chords and single notes, with a *ff* dynamic. The sixth staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note patterns. The seventh staff features a series of chords and single notes, with a *ff* dynamic. The eighth staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note patterns. The score includes various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and dynamic markings (*pp*, *ff*) to guide the performer.

¹⁾ auch als Tremolo-Studie geeignet / also suitable as tremolo study

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar. The notation is written in a standard musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple staves. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Dynamic markings include 'f' (forte) and 'ff' (fortissimo). The notation is in a standard musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.

The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The second staff continues the melody, with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. The third staff introduces a new section, marked with a Roman numeral 'III'. The fourth staff continues the melody, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The fifth staff introduces a new section, marked with a Roman numeral 'II'. The sixth staff continues the melody, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The seventh staff continues the melody, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The eighth staff continues the melody, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The ninth staff continues the melody, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The tenth staff continues the melody, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4.

Musical notation for a piano piece, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *dim.*, *p*, *ff*, *sf*, *pp*, and *rallent.*. The music is written in a single melodic line on a grand staff.

Luigi Legnani
op. 20

1

Andante

DVfM 32068

2

Allegro

poco forte

mi pi pi mi pi

pi m a m i m

un poco lento

Tempo I

¹⁾ Bindebogen original, auch ohne Bindung ausführbar mit Barrégriff auf 12. Bund / original bow also without slur practicable with barrée on the 12th fret

Moderato

cresc.

f

p

f

p *f* *p*

¹⁾ Im Original fehlt # vor a / there is no # before a in the original

4

Allegretto

auch / also

Musical score for a piece in 2/4 time, marked *Allegretto*. The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes fingerings (7, 4, 1, 3, 2, 1). The second staff continues with various fingerings and a circled '1'. The third staff is marked *rallent.* and then *a tempo*. The fourth staff includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The fifth staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The seventh staff features slurs and fingerings (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 2, 4). The eighth staff concludes the piece with a final chord and a fermata.

Allegro molto

mezza voce

X

II

III

V

IX

V

III

p

f

6

Maestoso
sotto voce

a m

1 3 p i p i 1 4 8 4 8 4 3 4

1 3 4 1 3 4 3 0 1 3 3 4 3 4 3 4

dolce

p

4 1 4 3 4 2 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4

f

p p i m a m i a m i m i m i a m i p a m i p a m i p a m i p

f

0 2 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4

III *rallent.* *loco* *a tempo* **III**

f

p

0 2 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4

morendo

Prestissimo

i m i m i m i a m
 mi m i p p i m a
 m i m i a m

ff p f p
 rallent. a tempo

8

Andante

L'Allegretto

III Andante

p

f

VI

III Barrée bis *

dolce

* VI bis *

p i m a m i p i p i m a m i p i

I

f

cresc.

IV III

III

ff

Largo

ff

Recitativo

Allegro

p

cresc.

ad lib.

Largo

f

cresc.

ff

p

pp

Andante

mf

II Barrée.....

IV

I

DVfM 32068

12

Allegro non tanto

Musical score for a piece titled "Allegro non tanto". The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 6/8 time signature. It features a melody with various ornaments and fingerings (e.g., ②, ③, ④, ①, ④). The second staff continues the melody with more complex ornamentation and fingerings. The third staff shows a change in the melody with a 3/4 time signature indicated. The fourth through sixth staves feature a dense, rhythmic accompaniment in the right hand, often with triplets and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady bass line. The seventh staff includes Roman numerals V, III, and I above the notes, indicating chord progressions. The eighth staff continues the accompaniment with more complex rhythmic patterns. The ninth and tenth staves conclude the piece with a final melodic flourish and a sustained chord.

Allegro moderato

f *p* *V Barrée bis ** *dolce* *rallent.* *a tempo* *auch/also* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

1

p *f* *p*

IV III IV III IV

I III *ff* *ff*

VIII Barrée bis * *p* *pp*

IV Barrée bis * *f*

rallent. a tempo

IV I IV III IV

II I IV

Allegro moderato

Musical score for a piece in 2/4 time, marked *Allegro moderato*. The score consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is indicated as *Allegro moderato*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Key markings and features include:

- Dynamic markings:** *f* (forte) at the beginning, *p* (piano) in the fourth staff, and *cresc.* (crescendo) in the sixth and eighth staves.
- Articulation:** *p i m a* (pizzicato) in the first staff and *m i m i m i m i m a m i* (marcato) in the fourth staff.
- Figural bass:** A series of figured bass notes (1, 3, 1, #1, 1, 3, 1, #1) are present in the sixth staff, indicating a basso continuo or figured bass part.
- Ornamentation:** Trills and grace notes are used throughout the score, particularly in the eighth and ninth staves.

VIK

DVfM 32068

Allegro

p i p i p i

p 3 2

4

0 2 4

1 3

1 2

1 2

② ④ ② ④ ① ④

2

② ④ ② ④ ① ④

III Barrée bis *

p 4 3 4 4 4

2

4

f 3 4

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely a study or a short composition. It consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth notes and complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *p* (piano). The piece is marked with a repeat sign at the end of the first staff and a final chord at the end of the tenth staff. The notation is written in a clear, professional style, typical of a published musical score.

[illegible]

The musical score consists of seven staves of music, primarily in treble clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation is dense with sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above or below notes. Various guitar techniques are indicated, including natural harmonics (marked with 'n'), bends (marked with '>'), and slurs. Dynamic markings include a forte 'f' and a piano 'p'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord. A small asterisk '*' is located at the end of the second staff.

VIII

f

p

Allegretto grazioso

[illegible]

IX

a mezza voce

[illegible]

viii

morendo

Allegro maestoso

Musical score for guitar, page 134, number 23. The score is in E major (four sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of four sharps. The music is marked "Allegro maestoso". The score includes various musical notations such as trills (tr), dynamics (f, p, sf), and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4). There are also specific guitar techniques indicated, such as "VII", "VI Barrée bis *", "IV", "VI Barrée", and "II". The piece concludes with a final chord marked with a circled 6 and a fermata.

1) evtl. VI

Allegro molto

IV Barrée bis *

IV Barrée bis *

p

f

p

ff

f

p

f

p

rallent.

a tempo

III

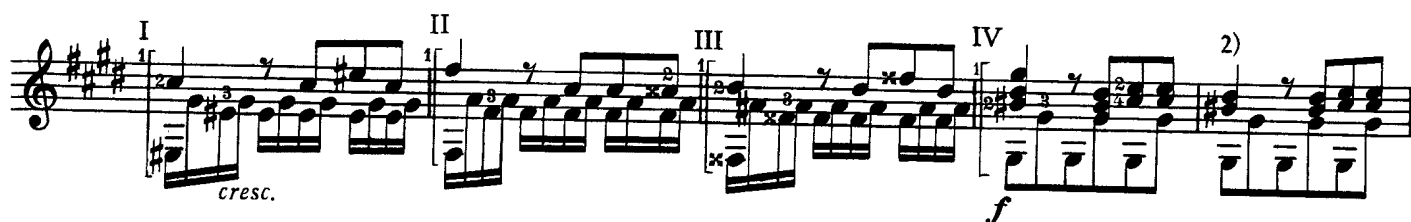
IV

12

1) Vermutlich $\frac{12}{7}$ / *probably* $\frac{12}{7}$
Ziffern über den Noten geben den Bund, Ziffern unter den Noten die Saite der Flageolet-Töne an / *numerals on the top of the notes signify the fret, numerals under the notes signify the string of the harmonics*
DVfM 32068

Allegro giusto

IX



1) Andere Lesart / other version



2) Andere Lesart / other version



Allegretto espressivo

This musical score is for a piece titled "Allegretto espressivo". It is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. The second staff continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including triplets and slurs, and is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff introduces a *dolce* (sweet) marking and features a more flowing melodic line. The fourth staff continues with a *f* (forte) dynamic. The fifth staff includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and features a series of eighth notes. The sixth staff continues with a *f* (forte) dynamic. The seventh staff includes a *ff* (fortissimo) marking and features a series of eighth notes. The eighth staff continues with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The ninth staff continues with a *f* (forte) dynamic. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a final chord and a fermata.

p

p

dolce

f

cresc.

f

ff

p

f

p

28

[illegible]

Prestissimo

f
pp *p* *i* *m* *a*
m *i* *m*
m
p *p* *i* *m* *a*
m
p *i* *m* *a* *m* *i* ②
m
p *p* *i* *m* *a*
m
auch / also
p
f

Maestoso

A musical score for a piece marked "Maestoso". The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first staff contains a series of eighth-note patterns, some beamed together, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 and 2. The second staff continues with similar patterns, including a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fourth staff includes a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a 4/4 time signature change. The fifth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The eighth staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The ninth staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The tenth staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The eleventh staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The twelfth staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The thirteenth staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final measure.

Allegro
XI

mf

p *cresc.*

f

f *meno forte*

auch/also *p*

f *ff*

p *f*

Largo

VI

IX

II

II

Barrée bis *

dolce

f

pp

VI

V

Polacca

Polacca

②

f *p* *f* *p*

IX

p *p* *i* *m* *i*

cresc. *f* *p* *f*

f

Allegro maestoso

The musical score is written for a piano and consists of ten staves. The tempo is marked "Allegro maestoso". The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first staff contains several measures with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and slurs. The second staff continues with similar patterns, featuring a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth staff includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth staff features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The seventh staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighth staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The ninth staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

1) Barrée „lüften“ / “lift” the barrée

Larghetto

VI Barrée bis *

fcantabile

noch VI

VI Barrée bis *

VI Barrée bis *

* VI Barrée bis *

VII

VI

VII

VI Barrée bis *

36

Moderato

Musical score for a piece in D major, 2/4 time, Moderato. The score consists of ten staves. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes fingering numbers like 2, 4, 1, 2, 0, 1, 3, 4. The second staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The eighth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The ninth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The tenth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings (*f*, *p*, *ff*, *cresc.*).

Elf Etüden

(Eleven studies)

Napoleon Coste
op. 38, Nr. 1

1

Allegretto

1)

V III I

II

1)

p f

1)

1) original

2 (Prélude)

op. 38, Nr. 3

⑥ = D (re)

0 4 2 1 0 0 8 1 4 0

p i m a m p i m

VI

III

II

4 2

Andantino

op. 38, Nr. 6

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of nine staves. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The tempo is marked 'Andantino'. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes various musical notations such as chords, scales, and fingerings. Roman numerals (I, II, V, VII, IX, XII) are used to indicate specific harmonic positions. The piece concludes with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a 'fine' marking. A sequence of Roman numerals (XII VII XII IX VII XII IX VII XII VII VII) is provided at the bottom right, indicating the harmonic structure of the piece.

¹⁾ Coste notiert Flageolett-Töne durch Angabe von Bund (römische Ziffer) und Saite (eckige Notenköpfe) / Coste notes down the harmonics by showing fret (roman numerals) and strings (diamond shaped notes)

Agitato

op. 38, Nr. 7

p

mf

fine

p

mf

p

poco ritard.

d. c. al fine

1) original

2) original

Andantino

XII

XII

mf

p

fine *mf*

p

V

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

9)

10)

11)

12)

13)

14)

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1) original



The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic at the beginning. The notation includes numerous triplets, slurs, and fingerings (1-4). Dynamic markings include *p*, *f*, *mf*, and *fine*. The score is divided into sections labeled with Roman numerals: VII, I, VII, and I. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction *d. c. al fine*.

op. 38, Nr. 16

Allegretto

Allegretto

3/4

f

p

mf

ff

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is written in a 4/4 time signature. The first staff ends with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The second staff continues the melody and includes a section marked *IX* with a dotted line. The third staff begins with the instruction "Un poco più lento" (a little slower) and a dynamic marking of *p*. The fourth staff includes the instruction "rall." (ritardando) and a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The fifth staff continues the melody. The sixth staff includes the instruction "ritard." and a dynamic marking of *a tempo*. The seventh staff continues the melody. The eighth staff concludes the piece with a final chord.

⑥ = D (re)

op. 38, Nr. 20

Allegretto

p

mf

VII

V

p

mf

p

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring ten staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, fingerings, and dynamic markings.

Dynamics and markings include:

- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- p* (piano)
- riten.* (ritardando)
- a tempo*

The score is divided into sections marked with Roman numerals: III, IX, II, and X. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and slurs.

This page contains eight staves of musical notation for guitar, written in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as natural harmonics (7), fret numbers (0-4), and fingering (1-4). Dynamic markings include *p*, *mf*, and *f*. Roman numerals VII and V indicate chord positions. The music consists of a complex melodic line and a supporting bass line.

⑥ = D (re)

Cantabile

p

mf

1) original

2) original

III V

p 3

2 1 4 2 0 8

Allegro moderato

p

mf

p

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a guitar piece. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as natural harmonics (indicated by 'n'), fret numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4), and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano). The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff.

This page of musical notation consists of eight staves of music, all in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps). The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Features a continuous eighth-note melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A circled 4 is at the beginning.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melody and bass line. Includes a crescendo hairpin.
- Staff 3:** Continues the melody and bass line. Includes fingerings 3, 2, 2, 2.
- Staff 4:** Continues the melody and bass line. Includes fingerings 3, 2, 2, 2.
- Staff 5:** Continues the melody and bass line. Includes fingerings 1, 2, 2, 2.
- Staff 6:** Continues the melody and bass line. Includes fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2. A circled 2 is at the end.
- Staff 7:** Continues the melody and bass line. Includes fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2. A circled 2 is at the beginning, and a circled 4 is at the end.
- Staff 8:** Continues the melody and bass line. Includes fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2.

Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo) on Staff 6 and *mf* (mezzo-forte) on Staff 7.

Handwritten musical score for guitar, featuring nine staves of music. The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as natural harmonics (indicated by '7' and a bar), fret numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12), and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4). The music is written in a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation is dense, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and includes dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The piece concludes with a final chord in the bottom staff.

Zu den Komponisten

Dionysio Aguado

geb. 1784 Madrid, gest. 1849 Paris

Verfasser einer bedeutenden Gitarreschule; lebte ab 1826 in Paris, wo er unterrichtete und zahlreiche Konzerte gab. Freund F. Sors. Von 1838 bis zu seinem Tode in Madrid.

Fernando Sor

geb. 1778 Barcelona, gest. 1839 Paris

Erhielt seine musikalische Ausbildung in einem Kloster; widmete sich besonders der Gitarre und schrieb eine große Anzahl von Sonaten, Etüden, Variationen und Divertissements für dieses Instrument; schuf auch Opern und Ballette, mit denen er aber wenig Erfolg hatte; gehört zu den bedeutendsten Komponisten für Gitarre.

Mauro Giuliani

geb. 1781 Barletta, gest. 1829 Neapel

Kam 1806 nach Wien und war hier ein beliebter und gefeierter Gitarrekomponist und -solist; schrieb über 200 Kompositionen für Gitarre, die zu den bedeutendsten seiner Epoche gezählt werden können. 1819 verließ er Wien und kehrte in sein Heimatland Italien zurück.

Emilia Giuliani-Giulelmi

Lebensdaten unbekannt

Vermutlich Tochter von Mauro Giuliani.

Anton Diabelli

geb. 1781 Mattsee (Salzburg), gest. 1858 Wien

Kompositionsschüler Michael Haydns; ab 1803 Klavier- und Gitarrelehrer in Wien; später Musikverleger (Hauptverleger Franz Schuberts); schuf u. a. einige Unterrichtswerke für Klavier und Gitarre sowie Solostücke für Gitarre.

Luigi Legnani

geb. 1790 Ferrara, gest. 1877 Ravenna

Bekannt als Sänger und Gitarrevirtuose; kam mit 29 Jahren nach Wien; unternahm Konzertreisen in Europa; stand in Verbindung mit Paganini (gemeinsames Konzert 1837); war später Gitarrebauer in Ravenna und führte Vervollkommnungen im Gitarrebau ein; schrieb etwa 250 Gitarrekompositionen.

Napoleon Coste

geb. 1806 Doubs, gest. 1883 Paris

Erteilte Gitarreunterricht und konzertierte als Gitarrist; lebte ab 1830 in Paris; hatte Verbindungen zu Aguado, Sor, Carcassi und Carulli; von ihm sind etwa 50 Kompositionen im Druck erschienen; er brachte eine Neuauflage der Gitarreschule von Sor heraus.

The composers

Dionysio Aguado

b. 1784 Madrid, d. 1849 Paris

Author of an important Guitar Method; from 1826 lived in Paris, where he taught and gave numerous concerts. From 1838 to his death he lived in Madrid.

Fernando Sor

b. 1778 Barcelona, d. 1839 Paris

Was taught music in a monastery; devoted himself especially to the guitar and wrote a large number of sonatas, studies, variations, and divertissements for this instrument; composed as well operas and ballets but with little success; one of the most significant composers for the guitar.

Mauro Giuliani

b. 1781 Barletta, d. 1829 Naples

Came to Vienna in 1806 where he was a popular and esteemed composer for and player of the guitar; wrote more than 200 compositions for guitar, which are among the most important of his period. In 1819 he left Vienna and returned to his native country Italy.

Emilia Giuliani-Giulelmi

dates unknown

Presumable daughter of Mauro Giuliani.

Anton Diabelli

b. 1781 Mattsee (Salzburg), d. 1858 Vienna

Composition pupil of Michael Haydn; from 1803 piano and guitar teacher in Vienna; later music publisher (Franz Schubert's principal publisher); among other works composed a number of pedagogic pieces for piano and guitar as well as solo works for the latter.

Luigi Legnani

b. 1790 Ferrara, d. 1877 Ravenna

Well known as singer and guitar virtuoso; at the age of 29 came to Vienna; undertook recital tours in Europe; associated with Paganini (joint concert 1837); was later a guitar maker in Ravenna and introduced improvements in guitar construction; wrote about 250 works for guitar.

Napoleon Coste

b. 1806 Doubs, d. 1883 Paris

Guitar teacher and performer; from 1830 lived in Paris; had connections with Aguado, Sor, Carcassi and Carulli; published some 50 compositions; brought out a new edition of Sor's Guitar Method.

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